TORK REPARE, PRIDAY, SEPTEMBERS, 17.

NEW YORK HERALD. GORDON BENNETS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE

TERRIN, and in advance.
THE DAILT HERALD, two contenses cope, If per annu-THE WERELT HERALD, every Saturday, at siz contenses, or 55 per annum, the European Edition, If per annum, the forest Britain, or 56 to any part of the Conti FAMEL WERALD, overy Wednesday, at four enterpar Sept. or ED per annual TOLENFARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important TOLENFARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important costs, adicated from any quarter of the world; if used well be like radly peed for. Spicious Contemporaterrs are Pass Passes, and Annual Passes, and Annu

NO NOTION taken of anonymous communications. We do not the those related.

JOS PRINTING executed with neathers, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEST OF MUSIC, Pourtoenth street-Italian OPERA MIBLOW GARDEN, Breadway-Jessie Brown

BOWKEY THEATER, Bowery-GLENBOVER, OR THE BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway-Bighard the

WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-English Great-LAURA ERENE'S THEATRE, 5M Broadway-School

SARSUM'S AMERICAN MURBUR, Broadway-After soos and Broadag-Taioson's Treatres of Art, on Art

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Bread MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—BRYANTS' MINSTRELL NEGRO BONGS AND BURINGGUES—DOWN IN ALABAMA. CAMPBRIL MINSTREIS, 444 Broadway-Etsiopias

PALAGE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue OHINESE ROOMS, 5% Broadway-Lecture on THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN AMERICA, WITH PICTORIAL LILUSTRA

BROOKLYN ATHEN &UM, Atlantic street-Signor Blatt's Magic, Ventriloguism and Learned Canary Birds

New York, Friday, September 17, 1858.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The mail steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton, will leave this port to morro w, at noon, for Southampton and Havre. The European mails will close in this city as half-pas ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The European edition of the Herald, printed in French

and English, will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herald will be received at the followin

LONDON... Sammon Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate bill.

Emos & Macoy, 61 King William street.

PARS... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 Place de la Bo
LIVERTOOL. Lansing, Blarr & Co., 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVER... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellie

The contents of the European edition of the HERALL will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at theoflice during the previous week, and up to the bour of The News.

The steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on the

4th instant, arrived at this port yesterday evening with three days later news from Europe. in London the demand for money was more animated, but the rates of discount were unchanged

Consols had fluctuated slightly, but closed firm on the 4th instant at 96? a 96? for money and account. The market for American State stocks continued very quiet, and the only change in railroad securities was an improvement of \$2 in the price of Illinois Central. In the Liverpool market cotton was one eighth of a penny per pound lower on the 3d inst. Choice was in good demand, but generally speak ing the market was less active. In the London market sugar was quiet, but had not fallen in price. Coffee was steady.

Details of the news from China, dated at Hong

Kong on the 6th of July, had reached London by overland express. We are thus enabled to publish to-day a copy of the treaty lately concluded between United States envoy and the Emperor, by which our government and people have obtain ed most important diplomatic and commercial concessions from his Majesty. The United States Minister can henceforth visit Pekin annually lease property, direct trade in new ports named, and see to an absolute toleration of Christianity. It appears as if the Russian and American Ministers had got a good deal ahead of the English and French, as it is not clear if treaties of any description had been concluded with the belligerents. There had been serious fighting at Canton between the allied and troops, and that the allies had burned a portion of the city and cannonaded both banks of the

The English Parliament had been again pro

Notwithstanding the grumblings of John Bull about our first cable carnival, the Lord Mayor of Dublin had entertained Mr. Bright at a magnificent banquet. In returning thanks for a toast to his health, Mr. Bright warmly acknowledged the services rendered by the Americans engaged in the great enterprise, and to Mr. Field in particular he accorded the most unqualified praise.

It is said that the sum of £400,000 is to be taken up in the United States towards a joint stock plan to forward the Suez canal project of France. The Cyar of Russia had emancipated an immens

number of the serfs attached to the royal domains. An explosion of gunpowder at Astrakan, in the Caspian Sea, had blown away half of the place, and killed nearly one-half of its inhabitants.

From South America we have news dated Bueno Ayres the 28th, Montevideo the 31st of July, and Rio Janeiro 8th, Bahia 12th, and Pernambuco the 15th of August. The social and political aspect of Buenos Ayres were unchanged. The papers publish accounts of the preparations making in the United States for the expedition to Paraguay. so far as they had been received. A sudden order for drilling the government guards had excited reports of an anticipated revolution, but everything was quiet. Don Estevan Ranon was firm in his intention to carry out his project for the pavigation of the Salado river from Santa Fe as far as Navicha, for which he uses his own fortune and twenty thousand dollars received from the Parana government. The plan, it was believed, would be successful, opening-says the Buenos Ayres Times - a pathway for commerce, and subsequently of civilization, into the heart of the Gran Chaoo. The stock of American and good German hides was very small, and as buyers were coming forward rather more freely it was believed that prices would rule firm for some days. A letter from Rio of last date says: - The political news is mostly confined to the struggle of the present ministry to keep their position, which, however, remains comparatively unaltered. The labor question must ere long demand the attention and serious consideration of the government. During the last session a large amount was voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of an extensive colonization scheme, but up to this period no enterprise of any importance has been, or seems likely to be, started. Coffee was very firm. The Bahia sugar market was active. Coffee dull. Pernambuco sugar had varied little in price.

The Australian mails, dated at Sydney the 10th and Melbourne the 15th of July, had reached England, but the news is not later than that telegraphed from Suez. A Sydney letter says the wool season has been brought to a close at an earlier period than for many years past. The flocks are reported

healthy and the staple of the wool sound. The Excise Commissioner held a meeting yester day. They adjourned, however, till the 23d inst., in order to know the result of the trials of parties against whom the Counsel of the Board has institated legal proceedings, which will come off on the

22d inst. before Judge Stewart, in the Second dis-

The proceedings of the Democratic State Conver tion at Syracuse yesterday were tame and spiritless. The Committee on Credentials reported with regard to the contested scats, and the Convention adopted the report. The Bradley delegates from Kings county were admitted by a vote of 83 to 25. This matter having been disposed of, the Convention proceeded to the selection of candidates for State officers, and the adoption of a platform for the campaign. The customary vote of thanks to the presiding officer was passed, Governor Seymour grace-fully responded, and the Convention separated. There are now four separate tickets in the field, as

For Governor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York. For Liout. Governor . . . Robert Campbell, of Steuben. For Canal Commissioner . . Riram Gardner, of Niagara. For State Prison Inspector Josiah K. Everest, of Clinton

For Governor Lorenzo Barrows, of Orleans For Lieut. Governor.....N. S. Benton, of Herkimer. For Canal Commissioner...James R. Thompson, of Genese For State Prison Inspector.Wm. A. Russell, of Washington

THE TEMPERANCE AND PRESIDON TICKEY. Fer Governor.......Gerrit Smith, of Madison For Lieut. Governor.....Sidney A. Bears, of Kings.

For Canal Commissioner. No nomination.

For State Prinon Inspector.Silas T. Fyler, of Madison.

We have news from Utah to the 20th ult., a weel later than previous accounts. The Indians were peaceable. Brigham Young still kept himself hid. fearing, it is said, the vengeance of the Mormons who are reported as being greatly incensed against the Prophet in consequence of some revelations concerning his business transactions with the Saints. The Mormons were retaining to Salt Lake City and resuming their ordinary avocations. The investigation before Judge Metcalfe was re

sumed yesterday. Ray Tomkins appeared in Court and consented (through counsel) to proceed with the testimony already taken in his case. Dr. Walser was examined at length, and gave some interesting statements as to the danger of locating Quarautine on Staten Island. Dr. Thompson, Health Officer, also appeared in court, and was examined, but his testimony was not all in when the court adjourned. A full report will be found in our columns.

Judge Russell disposed of a large number of cases vesterday in the General Sessions, and since the ommencement of the term has sat until each day's business was finished. Wm. Labbe, charged with stealing \$33 from Peter Geigan, pleaded guilty to that offence, and was sent to the State prison for two years. Hy man Hoffman pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having entered the house of B. Schiller, No. 69 Forsyth street. He was sent to the State prison for two years. Dennis Murphy was tried for receiving fifty pounds of brass, knowing it to have been stolen, and was acquitted of the charge. John Hearn and Michael Hickey were tried for burglary in the third degree, having, as was alleged, entered the liquor store of Patrick Campbell, 99 Tenth avenue, on the night of the 3d September. Hearn was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State prison Hickey was declared no guilty. Mary A. Jones stole \$96 worth of dresses the property of Wm. Silverstone, her employer, and pleaded guilty to grand larceny; two years to the State Prison was her punishment. John and Mary Gerkin were acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods. Joseph H. Daily, indicted for a felonious assault upon John B. Leverich on the 26th of September, 1857, was also acquitted. While two rival engine companies were passing through Chatham street a pistol shot was fired, which ledged in Mr. Leverich's hat, but it was proven that the accused did not fire it. Mary Ann Shaw pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Mrs. Campbell over a year ago, and judg-ment was suspended, the complainant failing to ap

The sales of cotton yesterday, up to the close of 'chang were reported at 460 baies, 200 of which consisted of Charleston low middling at 180., which was afterward held at higher rates. Subsequently and later in the after noon, the total sales were estimated as high as 1,500 bales closing in the main at unchanged quotations. Flour was firmer, especially for the medium and better grades, with a good local demand, and with some sales for expert were scarce and held with increased stiffness, whill sales were light. Corn was 2c. to 3c. per bushel higher with free sales, chiefly of western mixed. Fork was heavy, with sales of mees at \$17 35 a \$17 40, and prime at \$15 25 a \$16 35. Sugars were in good demand, and closed at an advance of about 1/20. for refining goods while grocery grades were quite steady. The sales em braced about 800 s 1,000 bhds., 5,500 begs. and a cargo of about 206 cases, and some begs Bahia and 500 boxes at rates given in another column. Coffee was steady, but sales were limited. Freights were steady. Among the engagements were 18,000 bushels wheat and corn, in bulk, for Liverpool, at 4d., and 660 bbis. rogin at la 6d. Clippers for California were getting 30c. a 35c., and full vessels 27 %c. per foot measurement.

The Democratic Syracuse Convention-The

The ticket and the platform cut out for the democracy to ratify in our November State election are before our readers, and the lines of division between the several parties in the field are at length pretty distinctly defined. The signal failure of the republicans and Americans to fuse upon a common anti-administration movement was an encouraging invitation to all the factions and fractions of the democracy to bury the hatchet, and rally together for the solid results of a sweeping election; and this has been so nearly accomplished at Syracuse. that notwithstanding the unsettled accounts still remaining between the Tammany clique and the anti-Tammany clique of this city, we may with some degree of certainty predict the election of the democratic State ticket.

This ticket, headed by the popular nam of Amasa J. Parker for Governor, is a good and strong one. As the democratic candidate for Governor in 1856, he ran ahead even of the Presidential candidate of his party-an evidence of popularity almost without a precedent in a Presi dential campaign-when, as a general rule, the Presidential ticket of every party leaves everything else behind it. But Judge Parker, for all this, in being associated with the fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, was, like him, compelled to carry the dead weight of poor Pierce's administration and its blunders and follies upon his shoulders. Now, this drawback is removed; and, instead of the blunders of poor Pierce to drag them down, the democracy will have the substantial practical policy and measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration to lift them up and carry them through. In this instance the federal administration, like the "King's name, is a tower of strength," which gives to the demo cratic ticket the prestige of success to start Of the platform laid down by the Solons of

the party at Syracuse, let it suffice for the present that the confidence reposed in the administration of Mr. Buchanan is the main reliance of the party. All the rest is but secondary matter: and yet, if the point raised against the republicans respecting the existing rights of naturalized citizens does not operate seriously to the prejudice of that party, we shall be somewhat disappointed.

With regard to the Tammany and anti-Tam many factions of this city the books still remain open. The Tammany faction have received the great point of regularity and legitimacy,

and the anti-Tammany faction can have no other resource than to stand by the work of the Convention which has ruled them out. That they will support the State ticket we have no doubt; but unless sessonably conciliated in reference to county and Congres sional candidates, they may do considerable mischief to the Bourbons. There are some per sonal animosities between these factions which perhaps no terms of accommodation can reach These, however, are mere trifles compared with the unity of the party upon the State ticket. That unity, we think, is a matter of necessity on all sides, and as it will rest upon the common basis of the federal administration, the demo cracy have the game of our November election in their hands

An early meeting of the Sachems of Tammany will be the next thing in order. The State ticket and platform are plain sailing, but apart from these the Old Wigwam has a job of work before it of some magnitude, and involving an immense amount of spolls.

Is the Atlantic Cable Broken?-Has the Con

tinuity Stopped ? There is a general want of confidence in the public mind regarding the condition of the Atlantic telegraph cable, and there are very few who do not believe that it is either broken or absolutely useless for the transmission of messages. It is now nearly six weeks, they say since the cable was laid, and the last despatch received through it was that read by Mr. Cyrus W. Field on the day of the great celebration at the Crystal Palace. With the public at large the long and tedious delay in the practical working of the line is certainly calculated to create a feeling of uneasiness, if not a want of confidence in the complete success of the under taking. The statement of a few facts, however, will serve to remove this uneasiness, and show that there is not only no just cause for their fears, but that the cable is as perfect now as when the Queen's message was sent through it.

When the Atlantic Telegraph Company was organized, Dr. Wildman Whitehouse was em ployed as the chief electrician, and by an agree ment, subsequently made, he was to receive on the successful working of the cable by his system, and with his instruments, a salary of ten thousand pounds, or fifty thousand dollars year. The payment of this amount was to commence from the day on which the cable was laid, and was of course contingent on the perfect transmission of messages after it should have been submerged. Before this-that is from the organization of the company to the 5th of August last-he was in receipt of a yearly salary of one thousand pounds, or five thous sand dollars. According to the further term of the agreement, all his improvements, inven tions and discoveries were to accrue to the exclusive benefit of the company. This is simple statement of the business relations which existed between them. To the month of January last it was believed that the chief elec trician would be able to fulfil the terms of his contract with the company; and the directors, or at least a majority of them entertained no doubt of his ability to send messages through the whole length of the cable. Their confidence was sustained by the report which Dr. Whitehouse made to the company on the 4th of January last, in which he said be had at that time attained the gratifying speed of four words per minute, and that by the aid of improvements which he was then making, he believed he would attain a still more satisfactory result. This statement, and the promise of still better things, so far from being supported by actual experi ments and tests, were proved, however, to be wholly incorrect and without foundation. One of the directors, desirous of satisfying himself in regard to the rate of speed, went down from London to Plymouth, where the cable then was and where Dr. Whitehouse had been for several months engaged in his experiments. He told the Doctor the object of his visit said that he would remain in the office for one hour, and as he wished to report the number of words that could be sent through the cable in that time to the company, he desired him to put his best operators at work. The Doctor complied with his desire, and at the end of the specified time succeeded in getting exactly sixty-one words through the cable, or a little more than a word a minute. Subsequent experiments, however showed that there was very little reliance to be put upon even this rate of transmission, for it not unfrequently occurred that the electricians were unable to send a single letter through cor-

It became apparent that Dr. Whitehou could not do what he was led to believe be could do, as he had stated in his report, and the company resolved that the cable should be thrown open to other electricians, and that they should be invited to test their systems. Among these were Dr. Thompson a gentleman of high scientific reputation in Great Britain, and Professor Hughes, the inventor of the American printing telegraph. Dr. Thompson tried his system, and after re peated attempts, failed. It now came to Professor Hughes' turn, and although he had never tried his instruments on so great a length of wire, and he had no means at that time of adjusting them, he actually succeeded in attaining a speed of three words a minute.

This was more than had ever been accom plished, and proved satisfactorily to the mind of all unprejudiced observers that the instrument of Professor Hughes was the best adapted to the working of the line. But Dr. White house and Professor Thompson insisted that an opportunity should be afforded them of making experiments after the cable should have been laid, and the company finally acceded to their demand. The former was accordingly granted the exclusive use of the cable from the 5th of August—the day on which it was success fully landed-to the first of the present month The public are already aware of what he has done from the President's and Queen's mes sages and the news of the Chinese treaty. Next came Professor Thompson, who had sole pos session of the line from the 1st to the 15th inst. and whose experiments, as was to expected, re sulted in a complete failure. Had Prof. Thomp son succeeded, he would have received, accord ing to his agreement with the company, as valu able a recompense as that offered to Dr. White house. We may state here that the experiment of Dr. Whitehouse cost the company no less than \$176,000. It is now the turn of Prof. Hughes, who

to have a certain amount contingent on his su cess in sending words a hundred per cent faster than Dr. Whitehouse, whose last message was despatched at the ate of four letters, or fourfifths of a word, per minute. This amount is to be further augmented, and in equal proportion as the rate of transmission is still further increased. In accordance with the terms of

this arrangement a special steamer sent from England to Trisity Bay with one of Professor Hughes' operators, an instrument and all the necessary apparatus for the working of the cable. This steamer started on the 8th or 10th instant, taking on board a few miles of shore cable, which is to be connected with the deep sea line and submerged in the shallow water, where the cable is more liable to be damaged by the fouling of anchors. As this steamer has not yet arrived, and will not probably reach her destination for some two or three days more, the result of Professo Hughee' trial cannot be known before another week at the least. What he achieved before the cable was laid, when not more than thirtyfive currents could be sent through it in minute, and when his instruments were not adjusted, leads us to expect still more satisfactor; recults. Now the currents course along the conductor at the rate of sixty a minute, and he undertakes the task under far more favorable circumstances than when he made his first attempt; but if he, too, should fail, then we understand Professor Farraday is to try, and after him the whole world of electricians.

In view of these facts we say there is no cause for apprehension. There were sceptics who firmly believed the cable would never be laid; there were were others who held that a current could not be sent through such a length of wire; and now we have sceptics who believe it cannot be successfully worked. The first and second divisions of these unbelievers were put to rout on the memorable 5th of August, and the third division will be entirely swept away in the course of a few weeks more. All that is required is time and patience. Any hour after the 25th instant may bring us the intelligence of Professor Hughes' success, and after that comes we will be enabled to present our readers with the daily news of the world in the daily issue of the NEW YORK HERALD. Patience wil have its perfect work.

The Lighthouse Board and our Coast Lights

International Arrangements Required. We publish in another column to-day, two very important documents in relation to the location and character of some of our coast lights, which should command the immediate attention of the government and of the Lighthouse Board.

The first of these is a letter to the Secretar of State from several commanders of steamship running to ports in the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus ports, requesting that our governmen will use its good offices with that of Great Britain for the purpose of inducing that Power to place a light and buoys on Maternilla reef, on the northwest corner of the little Bahama bank. When we take into consideration the large and constantly increasing value of the commerce passing this point, the urgent necessity of such aids to navigation will be at once seen. We have now two lines of steamships running to Havana and New Orleans, and one line by way of the Gulf of Aspinwall, besides innumerable sailing vessels. The steamships average a departure every four days. and the sailing vessels average one every day. They carry out annually some twenty thousand passengers, and goods to the value o one hundred millions of dollars. During this outward passage all the steamships and a large number of the sailing vessels follow the wester edge of the Little Bahama bank, and the point in question lies directly in their course and

within a few miles of where they must run. There are none of the usual indications of shallow water to mark the approach to the danger, and the ship may run upon the rocks, which are many miles from any land, without a moment's warning. Such was the case with the steamship Crescent City, which was lost, on this reef, several years since. Fortusaved; but the chances are that when a ship strikes Maternilla reef every soul on board will be lost. We doubt not that the British government will readily consent to place the necessary warnings to the mariner upon this dangerou point, or permit our government to do so upon a proper application by General Cass. Another year should not be allowed to pass without the erection of this light. The second document is a commu

egard to the character of the new light on Carysfort reef. This light is probably the most important on our whole coast. Commerce to the value of five hundred millions of dollars. and one hundred thousand souls, pass it, and are guided in their course by it. The whole of the outward Gulf of Mexico commerce, and a large proportion of that from Cuba, Central and South America must necessarily do so. It is placed on the western edge of the narrowest and wiftest portion of the Gulf Stream, at a point where it makes a sudden turn or elbow, and which is universally considered the one of greatest danger; yet, strange to say, the character of the light recently placed there by our Lighthouse Board, differs so little from that placed by the British government on Gun Cay-some fifty miles distant, and on the opposite edge of the Gulf Stream-that the marine can with difficulty tell which light is before him as he approaches from the southwest Both are revolving lights—they are nearly opposite each other; he must pass between them or be lost. Both cannot be seen at the sam time, and the strong current of the Gulf drives him on. If the mariner errs in this place, where doubt is certain and the chances equal he loses his ship, his reputation, and per haps the lives of all on board. The old light or the American side at this point was a fixed light, which afforded a strong contrast with the revolving light on the British side of the Gulf Stream, and precluded all doubt or mistake. The Lighthouse Board should at once restore the fixed character of the light on the knuckle of Caryefort reef, and alter that of our neighboring lights to correspond, if need be.

There is another point to which we would call the attention of the Lighthouse Board. No information can be so useful to them in the lo cating of lights and establishing their charac ter, as that derived from practical experience. Let them, therefore, issue a circular with a prepared blank form for a report, and let the collectors give one of these to every American shipmaster clearing, with a request that he will fill it up with such observations as he may have made of the lights on his voyage or return to port. The Board will thus attain a mass of valuable information, which will guide it in its deliberations, and enable it to decide many questions with case to themselves and advantage to our shipping.

THE PARTY SYSTEM BREAKING UP .- No one in this city who looks at the various signs in the political beavens can fall to observe that the disposition on the part of the masses to throw off the thraldom of party is growing 'a squabbles of party stronger every de-

leaders, the corruption of the different facil from their existence, it will not be easy to make tions and the condition of serfdom to which the Staten Islanders, or any other population voters have been reduced at the will of knaves and demagogues, have disgusted the people to such a degree that before long we should not be surprised to see a general rebellion against all party authority.

In the democratic ranks perhaps the first blow will be struck at the tyranny of Tammany Hall. Already the Irish element in the demo cracy—the most faithful always to party rules and obligations—is on the verge of insurrection. The neglect with which it is alleged Irishmen have been treated in the disposition of offices has left that portion of the party little reason to maintain their allegiance to Tammany, and they are not slow to admit that fact. Again: a leading paper among the Germans evidences the discontent of that element by suggesting a separate independent organization. Looking at these omens, together with the general de sire among those who are not the slaves of party to elect faithful men to all the city effices. in order that the system of plundering and rascality may be abolished, who can say that there is no limit to the tyranny of faction, and that the demolition of party rule in this city, with all its odious consequences, is not at hand?

The Quarantine Difficulties-Way to Make

The determination of the Health Commission ers to permanently reconstruct the old Quarantine establishment at Tompkinsville, promises to give rise to more trouble than any measure or question which has agitated this State for years-The infliction of martial law, in defiance of all constitutional authority, on a county which has made no sort of resistance to the mandates of the regularly organized tribunals, is a difficulty that can be soon got over. The impeachment of Governor King and his agents, and the personal redress provided by law against them will speedily set that matter right; but, in the meantime, what is to be done to calm the excited feelings of a population already outraged to a point which admitted of no further compromise with legislative delays? Are the resolves of a clique of foolish and pertinacious individuals, armed with a little brief authority, and backed by an executive not only incapable of defining the limit of his own powers, but devoid of the discretion necessary to their judicious exercise, to be suffered to drive a whole community to acts of ungovernable violence and perhaps of bloodshed? No one acquainted with the feeling which pervades the population of Staten Island on this question, can regard this determination of the Board without the greatest anxiety and alarm. The Commis sioners must be influenced by stronger and more tempting considerations than those of the public interest not to see that in arriving at this decision they have undertaken to wage a long and uncertain war against an entire community. and that no amount of military force which they can summon to their aid can succeed in perpetuating a nuisance which has been doomed to extinction by the popular will.

In attempting to explain the motives which have prompted them to their present extraordinary course, the Commissioners have only made their case worse. They say that no other option is left them than that of rebuilding the Quarantine buildings on the old site, because the conduet of the Staten Islanders will raise a similar spirit of resistance wherever they attempt to remove them. Undoubtedly this will be the case so long as to further personal interests and to put money in the pockets of corrupt political partizans, they seek to plant the Quarantine establishment in populous neighborhoods. But how does this argument apply to spots like Sandy Hook, Coney Island or other bleak and uninhabited sites which nature points out as fitted for the purpose? How does it meet the suggestion of a floating lazaretto, or even of a permanent construction run out from some point of the coast remote from human habitation? It is easy to see, Messieurs. Commissioners, that the motives which you assign have no sort of affinity with those by which you are really actuated. We are sorry to say it, but we are compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the same influences which secured that impossible and unprofitable Quarantine location at Seguine's Point have decided you to continue on that equally impossible site at Tompkins.

In this never ending conflict between the interests of individuals and those of the public, on a point which we believe to be of no earthly utility in the prevention of the spread of epidemical disease, it seems to us that only one course now remains to be pursued. As long as the Quarantine is recognized as a necessary evil, we will be saddled, not only with an ever present source of anxiety, but with a pack of extortionists who will continue to bleed us on the old Sangrado principle. Whether the Quarantine be continued at Staten Island or at Sandy Hook we shall have to pay for our plethora of health and money as long as we trust to the traditions of what is called medical science. People forget that medical men are largely interested in keeping alive this dread of epidemical disease, and that, moreover, not one out of a hundred practitioners in reality know anything about the treatment of yellow fever. Besides, how frequently does it happen that after centuries of obstinate perseverance in a particulor course of treatment the faculty discover that nature is the only effective remedial agent, and that drugs merely accelerate the progress of the malady? The facts brought out on the examination of Dr. Bissell before Judge Metcalfe on Wednesday last, go far to establish the truth of the opinion which we expressed the other day, that the Quarantine establishment is a delusion and a humbug so far as the public health is concerned, and that it would be better to do away with it altogether. From what the Doctor stated on this occasion-and he was not likely to lean to the side of the rioters-it must appear clear to everyone that their proceedings, so far from injuring the patients, tended greatly to be nefit them. Nearly all the sick who were exposed to the open air have since recovered, and the Doctor could not say that exposure in any case had proved fatal. If, therefore, the let alone principle and the influeace of pure air can produce these results, the costly establishments and medical staff at Staten Island are a superfluity both troublesome and dangerous. The concentration of the disease in a particular spot probably conduces more to its ultimate diffusion than its exposure to healthy influences over a wide surface would do. As to the danger of contagion in yellow fever, the fallacy of the theory has been so strikingly demonstrated during the late riots that it can never again be insisted upon by medical men. As, however, popular prejudices cannot be easily removed in regard to it,

and the value of property must always suffer

the Staten Islanders, or any other population, believe that the near neighborhood of a quarantine is wholesome for their interests. Having an intimate conviction that all such establish ments are productive of more injury than benefit to the public, we cannot help thinking that a satisfactory solution will be found for all our Quarantine difficulties in the extinguishment of the office of Health Officer of the port, with its long train of assistants, idle hangers-on and inordinate perquisites.

MR. BULL IN THE SULES-Mr. Bull has received the news of the rejoicings of Jonath over the laying of the Atlantic cable. Mr. Bull don't like it. He comes out in two ourious acticles in the London Times, which we reprint elsewhere, and snubs us all round. He ridicules our first celebration. He abuses the officers of the Niagara; puffs the English engineers and electricians; says that if we expect to hear him huzza over the cable we must be good children, and be careful not to send him anything but sweet messages over, and never be so saucy as we have been before. The telegraph itself, according to our dyspeptic cotemporary, is of no par-ticular value to anybody in England, except the cotton men of Manchester and the shippers of Liverpool. England was pleased, in its "quiet fashion"—that is, Englishmen rejoiced with that ponderous solemnity in which they indules upon ordinary festive occasions. It is, they said, a good enough sort of thing, and by andbye we may perhaps patronize it. The Times is in a terrible fret because the officers of the Niagara were bored with a Corporation dinner; but the wrath of the "Thunderer" may be somewhat mollified when it is found that the same Aldermanic courtesy was inflicted upon her Britannic Majesty's gallant defenders from the Gorgon and the Indus, and the most cordial speech of the evening was that of her Britannic Majesty's representative in this country. On the first burst of enthusiasm the attention of the public was naturally turned towards our own men; but no one can deny that the English officials, civil and naval, have received full honors. If we overdid the thing here, it was certainly underdone in England; and upon striking a general average of our enthusiasm and the Islanders' frigidity, it will be found about an even thing. We hope that no one will fail to read the Times' articles. They are good enough for Punch; and, perhaps, when our transatlantic cotemporary ascertains that an American electrician has been called in to help the English operators, the circumstance will be a powerful corrective to the editorial bile. As for the despatches from this side, we don't really see how they can be adapted to British tastes, unless they are revised by the editor of the Albion. Why wouldn't that be a good idea?

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY. -"Lucia" is acnounced for this evening positively, with Mme. Gassier, Steffant, and Gassier. Mme. Gassier had the most flattering success in this opera in Europe, and there is much curiosity to bear her in a rôle so admirably suited to her powers.

THE THEATRES.—At Niblo's Garden "Jessie Brown" con The Theatres.—At Niblo's Garden "Jessie Brown" con-tinues to attract large audiences, and it will be played again this evening. At Laura Keene's "The School for Scandal" is announced for the remainder of the week, with Lamoreux in the "Pas de Madalena" after the comedy. At Burton's Mr. Roberts makes his second ap-pearance, playing Gloucester in "Richard III." The French company at Metropolitan Hall give "Camille," with Juliette as the Dame aux Camelias; and the Bowery furnishes a long and strong bill. furnishes a long and strong bill.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The "Trovatore" has been the attraction at Wallack's theatre during the week, and, all the circumstances considered, it has been quite successful. But as we have two Italian operas in the field, the Eaglish company must go to the wall. Had Mr. Cooper's troupe appeared in the summer, the result would have been much more flattering. The principal performers are all good artists, with fine, fresh voices, and the con-The season will close to morrow evening, with a benefit to the tenor, Miranda. To-night Mr. Cooper has his benefit, and he well deserves a crowded house. The company is announced to appear at the Howard Athenarum, Boston, on Monday evening next.

THE OPERA AT BURTON'S .- Madame Colson made her second appearance at Burton's on last evening, when "La Figlia del Reggimento" was sung for the second time, with manifest improvement on the performance of Tuesday. The prima douns sang with more freedom and power; her part of the trio at the end of the first act was deliciously rendered, and she deserved even more ap-plause than she received. The chorus and orchestra were much better, and the opera altogether was highly enjoy-able. The house was from fair to middling. On Saturday "La Traviata" is to be given, with Coison, Briguoli and Amodio-a capital distribution.

The President has recognized Ernst Carl Angelrodt, of St. Louis, as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimer, for the States of Missouri and Iowa and the Western Ter-ritories.

From Liverpool, in the steamable Persia—Waugh Dawson, Mr Lequencs, Mass Phillips and mold. J Pears and lady, Miss Alricks Mr McKee, Mrs McKee, W Mulligsan, lady and child; G H Burner, who, two children and servant; J T Dotwell and lady, Mrs Haltersby, lady and child; G H Burner, who, two children and servant; J T Dotwell and lady. Mr Warren and lady, Mrs Hoskenthall, Mrs Pinchons, W B Lang, Wm Schollield, E T Floyd, Mr Pearson, Mr Kania, Jules Lorimer and friend, Z Druno, Mr Vall, L Marcotte, F Wagmer, S S Sondeerant and brother, Mr McKee, Sami Wares, Mr Jules, Lady, two children and nurser. Thos T Kenny, Dr Willis and lady, Mr Pond, Mrs Nathaniel Melhoder, Mr Bedtels, Mr Froham, D G Eaton, D O Mills, W Sarber, Mr Ulcies, Mr Froham, D G Eaton, D O Mills, W Sarber, Mr Ulcies, Mr Froham, D Mr Berner, J Solice, W G Lambert, Rev W Glock, Hon Henry Bedington, Mr Barras, Mr Koppell, Mr De Gross and lady, J N Wagner, D Samuels, Mr Devwoods and Lady, J A Clav and lady, Mr Hoydecker, W Nicoli, Richel Looney, Lacy and chell; Mrs Wallack, Mas Wilber, Mr Garcy, Mrs Chrey, three children and two nurses; Mr Merritt, Mr Jeasen, Mr Sard and Trued, Mr Zollikoffer, Opt Sekeloff, Chas ARRIVALS. JA Clay and lady, Mr Hoydecker, W Nicell, Richel Loone lady and child: Mrs Wallack, Miss Wilber, Mr Carey, Mr Grey, Mr Grey, Mr Carey, Mrs Roweria and two children, Miss Poorsh Hall, Mr Roberts and two children, Miss Poorsh Hall, Mr Roberts and two children, Miss J Hughes, Miss Locard and friend, Mis Bracket, Geo C Kagle, Miss Arcedecker, Miss Lourck, Miss Hean, Miss Go C Kagle, Miss Arcedecker, Miss Lourck, Miss Hean, Miss Go C Kagle, Miss Arcedecker, Miss Lourck, Miss Hean, Miss Go C Kagle, Miss Arcedecker, Miss Lourck, Miss Hean, Miss Go C Kagle, Miss Arcedecker, Miss Lourck, Miss Hean, Miss Go C Kagle, Miss Arcedecker, Mr Dodge an Jady, Mr Wakefield at diady, Miss Stokes, Mrs Fond, W Young, Mr Woodhewd, H Heilgroan, Iady and servant, Miss Howes, Mr Walley, Mr Cassinon, Mr Walker, Mr Davidson, Joseph Stersby, Wr Goodwin, A Frericks, Andrew Dawson, Joseph Stersby, Wr Tocoulon, Mr Weight, A Frenches, And Farney, Mr Woods, Joseph Stersby, Wr Tocoulon, Mr Tenth, Morton Heary, Mr Colsen, R M Young, M Burkett, P D Hall, T W Biley, J G Stomes, S P Handy, Mr Glover, Aft Scrawn, Cho Maillen, Wr Shart Thos R Patton, Those S Narres, Lady and Infant; Mr Signey and Liefant; Mr Rigow Mr Cassinon, De Tollow, Mr Berney, Mr Gooden, R P Handy, W Research, E J Canney, Wr Andrews Mr Liefant; Mr Rigow and Green De T D Stores, Asterney, Mr Kanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney Mr Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Leanney, Mr Markey, Mr Calesce, De T D Stores, Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Leanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Andrews Mr Leanney, Mr Markey, Mr Markey, Mr Leanney, Mr Markey, Mr Mark

Marine Court. Before Hon. Judge Thom

Marine Court.

Before Hos. Judge Thompson.

BUIT FOR SERVICES AS A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

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BUIT IS.—Heavy A. Jarrett vs. William E. Burton.—The plaintiff is a dramatic manager or agent; the detendazi is proprietor of Burton's theatre. In the early part of the year 1807 the parties met at Buitmore, when the plaintiff agreed to act as manager of the defendant's theatre, for 550 per week; he entered upon the perfermance of the agreement, and continued in the piace until the following November, when the flutten stated to him that in cossequence of the bard times he had spoken to his people about a reduction of enteries one third in asseum. Mr. Burton testified that Jarrett assented to the reduction so har as he was concerned. Jarrett testified that such was not the case. It appeared, however, in the testimony that Jarrett remained with the defendant until the 9th of April, receiving his salary at the rate of a third reduction of 550 per week. This action is brought to recover \$217 15, the difference between the original amount and the one-third reduction. The claim of plaintiff is that the agreement to accept a less amount than original amount and the one-third reduction. The claim of plaintiff is that the agreement to accept a less amount than originally agreed on was well.